Numb. CXIII.] THE [September 20, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, September 20, 1788. [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying business in the town of Washington. Any person in or near Pittsburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watson's, Tanner, shall have it regularly returned in the space of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Just imported in the last vessels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittsburgh, a Large and General Assortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be sold on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Ruff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Mumhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waist. coat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & kidding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sizes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates, basons and mugs of different sizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Mutcovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit the attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1788.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a representation made by some of the magistrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the said county; and that the said William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the county. And whereas it is of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth, that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hunred Dollars to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforesaid: And all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said William Nugent, so that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Attest.

Charles Biddle, Secretary.

††† William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 30 years of age, grey headed, a farther description is unnecessary, as he well known in the back counties.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office, September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wednesday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee House* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the same.

The Purchase money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the last Emission, or Certificates upon which Interest is by Law made payable at the state treasury, and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid, and also, in a few days, at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that William Mann, late of Huntington township, county of Westmoreland, hath obtained a note of the subscriber for Fifty Pounds, due in November, 1790; said note being given in restitution of part payment of a tract of land, and as that land appears to have a prior title than that of William Mann's, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same until I receive a sufficient title for the said land.

CHRISTIAN HOFFSTELLER.

September 2, 1788.

STRAYED from off the commons of Pittsburgh the beginning of July last, a Bay MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long switch tail, and is crest fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

N. B. She went off in company with a grey horse about 15 hands high, belonging to Samuel Sample, for taking him up he will also give Two Dollars Reward. August 23, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 1.

AS to political affairs, Paris and Versailles rest in the same state of inaction. The news of the day however is, that the Parliament of Paris yesterday sent a very warm remonstrance to the king on the danger to which commerce was exposed by the long and unusual suspension of the courts of justice. Whatever may have been the subject of this remonstrance, or indeed whether any remonstrance was made or not it was generally remarked that his majesty had an air more grave and pensive than he ever shews. Some pretend he had even the appearance of ill humour.

Tumults like the present commonly give rise to many false reports, and the ministry are too much interested in the question, not to endeavour to conceal every unfavorable truth. People are cautious in speaking, much more so in writing.

LONDON, June 28.

Letters received by the Thetis, dated in January last, speak highly of the government of earl Cornwallis, who it seems employs every moment of his

time in fo warding the real intereſts of the Company, and the happineſs of the natives. Bengal has ſuffered much from dreadful inundations, occaſioned by the moſt heavy rains ever experienced. His Lordſhip's late tour up the country had chiefly for its object the relief of thoſe manufacturers whoſe houſes were deſtroyed, and whoſe works were conſequently at a ſtand; to thoſe unhappy people every encouragement was held out and every means uſed that humanity could ſuggeſt, for the reſtoration of their drooping ſpirits and finances. The letter add the pleaſing accounts, that thus encouraged, the manufacturers of Bengal were recovering all their wonted ſuperiority; and that when the Thetis ſailed, the ſeveral country powers continued to give the moſt ſincere tokens of their pacific diſpoſition to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company.

The following extraordinary affair happened in the vicinity of Hanover-ſquare a few days ſince. A country gentleman who had viſited London, only for winter amuſements, being well aſſured that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with a certain Major laid the following plan, which was put in execution he went ſeemingly to Maidſtone for a few days, but returning on the night of the day he departed, he found the happy pair locked in each other's arms: He did not however, challenge the adulterer to ſingle combat as is ſome imes the cuſtom, but he cauſed him and the adultreſs to be handcuffed and ſettered by the legs in bed together, and yoked by the neck down to the bedſtead. In this ſituation, having deceitfully covered them he ſent, to their entimate friends and acquaintance and uſhered them into the room, pointing out the modern Mars and Venus with great philoſophic compoſure, and aſking each if "this was not a ſorry ſight." This kind of bed-room viſiting was continued for four days, during which time he allowed the lovers nothing but bread and water.

Extract of a letter from Grenoble, June 7.

"The occurrences of yeſterday were truly alarming. The Duke de Tonnere was in danger of loſing his life; the people aſſaulted his hotel, and having forced their way through the guard, got into it, and fired through the windows; they then endeavoured to find the Duke, ſaying, his ſkull ſhould make a mitre for the Prime Miniſter; they broke all the doors, windows, and tables of his cabinet of natural hiſtory, &c. The whole was a frightful ſpectacle, and many were wounded; both citizens and ſoldiers. The adjutant of the royal regiment of marines had the imprudence to order them to fire on the people, and the carnage would have been dreadful, but for the coolneſs and preſſing intreaties of the Firſt Preſident, and the timely and wiſe proceedings of the Comte de la Tour du Pin Rallier, who at length got an order for the troops to retire, and tranquility was reſtored; but the people continue to guard the Magiſtrates' carriages to hinder their departure.

There is ſtill a great fermentation, and thoſe people who cannot forgive the ſoldiers for firing on them, and killing and wounding ſome of them, endeavour to excite a diſcontent amongſt the mountaineers.--- Much depends on the anſwer which a courier, diſpatched to Verſailles by Mr. de Tonnere, will procure."

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 15.

"A few days ſince an occurrence took place in this city, ſhocking to human nature, though it happily had not its full effect. A young man of quality being violently enamoured of a girl of inferior rank, determined to marry her. The marquis of---- took meaſures to prevent ſo diſadvantageous an alliance, which ſo irritated the ſon, that he took the horrid reſolution of depriving the author of his exiſtence of life, and for that purpoſe bribed a ſervant to put ſome poiſon into a bottle of the wine which the marquis was accuſtomed to drink. Upon taking a glaſs of the wine, the marquis, and a friend who was at dinner with him, obſerved, that it had a very particular taſte; and a phyſician being ſent for, he found it to be impregnated with poiſon. Medicines for counteracting the poiſon were adminiſtered with ſucceſs; but the precipitate flight of the youth, convinced the unhappy father of a truth more painful than the effects of the poiſon."

DUBLIN, May 17.

We are ſorry to announce, that the effects of the late failures in England have reached this kingdom, and are woefully felt by a variety of perſons in trade notwithſtanding the hopes that were at firſt entertained to the contrary.

The property loſt by the circumſtance in the metropolis, is not eaſy to calculate .nor would it be proper to make public the names of the ſufferers.--- but from the number injured, it is fair to ſuppoſe, that in the aggregate the different loſſes amount to a ſum very conſiderable.

American Occurrences.

BERMUDA, Auguſt 9.

We learn from New-Providence, that the naval officer at that place had fitted out an armed veſſel for the purpoſe of ſeizing all Bermuda veſſels which might be found cruiſing among any of the Caicos Keys and having diſpatched her to the windward, ſhe met with a ſloop belonging to captain John Albony and others, which ſhe took down to Providence; on her arrival there the collector ſeized her, deeming the naval officer's commiſſioning her illegal, and got her condemned to him at their court of admiralty. The naval officer has appealed home for the price, while the real owners of the ſloop are either obliged to put up with the loſs of their property, or ſend as much caſh home for appealing as the veſſel is worth; and if recovered at home, the property is confiſcated by thoſe ſharks before poſſeſſion can be again had.

It is ſaid the courts of law are entirely ſhut up in New-Providence, and that the chief juſtice was gone for England to make complaints againſt the inhabitants for inſults offered him.

CHARLESTON, (S. C) Auguſt 16.

A cauſe of much conſequence was decided in the preſent ſitting of the common pleas. Cart verſus Lion. This was an action brought by the indorſee in behalf of the indorſer of a bond, to recover the amount of the bond, on the ground, that it was an implied warranty in default of obligor. The indorſement was in theſe words "Pleaſe pay the contents to I. Cart, I have received value from him, I. Lion." The counſel for the defendant urged two points of defence. 1ſt. That the plaintiff took the bond as an abſolute payment. 2d. That even if he did not, he was not liable on the indorſement, a bond not being negotible. The indorſment was only a mere power to receive, and no implied warranty, but if it were, that the plaintiff ſhould firſt have ſued the obligor, obtained a judgement, and he muſt be proved inſolvent before the indorſer is liable.

The defendat's counſel having eſtabliſhed his firſt ground, the court were clearly of opinion on that point, and agreed "Curiam totam"--the indorſer of a bond is ultimately liable, but the indorſee muſt firſt ſue the original obligor, and he muſt prove inſolvent before the indorſer is liable.

Auguſt 21. The Governor of Georgia has iſſued a proclamation, commanding that all hoſtilities on the part of this ſtate do ceaſe againſt the Creek Indians and forbidding all perſons to interrupt or otherwiſe injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them in September next, &c.

In an action of Trover tried yeſterday in the court of Common Pleas, the judges determined that a parole gift of a perſonal chattel, was equally valid, as if a bill of ſale or other written aſſignment had been executed.

The docket of the preſent court of Common Pleas is larger than any remembered by the oldeſt practitioner at the bar.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

This is the age of extraordinary wagers. A gentleman of Ireland has made bets with various perſons, to the amount of his eſtate and perſonal fortune, that he will from a ſtated time, ſet out for Jeruſalem, remain there a convenient time, and return again to that kingdom; the whole to be performed in fourteen months. If he is ſucceſsful he doubles his fortune, as by agreement he receives double value for all that he has ſtaken. In favor of thoſe who have taken him up, there are riſks of ſea, accidents by land, ſickneſs to detain him beyond his time, or perhaps death to put an end to the buſineſs. It is certainly a very extraordinary undertaking.

A ſhort time ſince, Mr. Henry, a worthy theatric character, manumitted three ſlaves before his honor the mayor, alderman Gilbert and Wyllay, agreeable to the act of aſſembly of the 22d of February, 1788. An example worthy of imitation, and which we hope for the honor of human nature, will be daily followed until this happy country ſhall boaſt not partial but univerſal freedom.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

A correſpondent ſends us the following Receipt lately tranſmitted to him from Georgia, with a requeſt that it may be made public, together with information from perſons of credit in that ſtate, that above 300 children, white and black, had been cured by its application; and alſo, that only 3 were loſt by that diſorder in the neighbourhood where it prevailed.

For the Whooping COUGH.

Give the child every other day (or third day at fartheſt) a pulſe of the juce of wild hippo, if it can be got, if not, ſweet hippo; the quantity according to the age of the child enough to to work it twice, and no more, in the morning. Take wild pink, powdered fine, one third, and two-thirds of the flour of ſulphur put them into a gallipot, add as much honey as will make it of a convenient thickneſs, and ſtir it well together. To a child of two or three years old give a large tea-ſpoonfull three times a day, and more or leſs according to the age of the child.

N. B. Be careful in gathering the pink, to pull off all the dark-ſith coloured roots.

This method carefully obſerved, commonly cures in two or three weeks. You may uſe roll brimſtone beat fine inſtead flour ſulphur.

We learn that there are now fewer taverns by fifty in the city of Philadelphia than there were laſt year. The ſtate of Pennſylvania will be truly happy, only when all her diſtilleries are converted into breweries, and when three fourths of her taverns are turned into ſhops of American manufactures.

From a careful calculation lately made, it appears, that malt liquors, and even ſeveral of the imported wines, are much cheaper than ſpirits. In a pint of beer, or half a pint of Malaga or Teneriffe wines, there is more ſtrength than in a quart of rum. The beer and wine abound in nouriſhment, whereas the rum has no more nouriſhment it, than a pound of air.

There were formerly, we are told, twelve breweries in Boſton, and only two diſtilleries, there are now thirty-two diſtilleries, and not one brewery in that town. For ſhame, for ſhame, ſiſter Boſton! From the age of this town (being our elder ſiſter) we had a right to expect ſhe would ſet her younger ſiſter a better example.

Pittſburgh, September 20.

A letter from a gentleman at Muſkingum, to his friend in this town, dated September 11, ſays, "An expreſs has juſt arrived here from the Falls of Ohio, with an account, that Lieut. Peters, with a party of 30 men, going down the river, had been attacked by the Indians, and unfortunately had 8 men killed and 10 wounded."

A Committee having been choſen at a meeting held in Greenſburgh, for the county of Weſtmoreland, on the 5th day of Auguſt, and authoriſed to correſpond with other counties of this ſtate, reſpecting the propriety of joining with other ſtates in endeavouring to procure amendments to the conſtitution for the general government of the United States; and the reſpective citizens preſent at the ſaid meeting, having unanimouſly voted that amendments were neceſſary, and the committee having received letters on the ſubject, think it their duty to expreſs their own ſentiments, and what they believe to be the prevailing ſentiments of the people of the county of Weſtmoreland on this important ſubject.

They profeſs to poſſeſs ſentiments compleatly federal, and do believe that no other than a federal republican form of government can ſecure political liberty in an empire ſo extenſive as the United States.--- They are alſo fully convinced of the neceſſity of veſting more extenſive powers in Congreſs, than it could exerciſe under the confederation, conſequently they heartily approve of veſting the general government with every power and reſource which is of a general nature, and which is generally relating to all the ſtates; ſuch as impoſts or duties ariſing from importation, regulation of commerce, treaties of all ſorts, armies, navies, coin, poſt-offices, &c. &c. but they regret that the general government goes much further than theſe federal principles will admit, and veſts Congreſs with ſuch extenſive local powers, in addition to the neceſſary general powers, as muſt eventually deſtroy the ſtate governments, and abſorb the whole ſovereignty; conſequently prove to be one entire conſolidated government, which in our extenſive ſituation muſt be a deſpotic one. They therefore wiſh that it may be expreſſly ſtipulated, that Congreſs ſhall not aſſume or exerciſe any further or other powers than what is expreſſly defined and clearly veſted therein by the expreſs words of the conſtitution. Secondly, they conſider the repreſentation to be diſproportioned to the powers wherewith the government is veſted, not only becauſe the repreſentatives are too few in number to have that knowledge of and common intereſt with the people at large, which is eſſential to political ſafety, but alſo becauſe the ſmalneſs of the number, together with the greatneſs of the powers and privileges which the new Congreſs will poſſeſs, will ſubject the members to the greateſt temptation to corruption and undue influence; they therefore the repreſentatives to be encreaſed to one to thirty thouſand at leaſt, and regularly proportioned to certain diſtricts to be deſcribed by the ſtate legiſlatures; and alſo that Congreſs may not be veſted with

time in forwarding the real interests of the Company, and the happiness of the natives. Bengal has suffered much from dreadful inundations, occasioned by the most heavy rains ever experienced. His Lordship's late tour up the country had chiefly for its object the relief of those manufacturers whose houses were destroyed, and whose works were consequently at a stand; to those unhappy people every encouragement was held out and every means used that humanity could suggest, for the restoration of their drooping spirits and finances. The letter adds the pleasing accounts, that thus encouraged, the manufacturers of Bengal were recovering all their wonted superiority; and that when the Thetis sailed, the several country powers continued to give the most sincere tokens of their pacific disposition to the English East India Company.

The following extraordinary affair happened in the vicinity of Hanover-square a few days since. A country gentleman who had visited London, only for winter amusements, being well assured that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with a certain Major laid the following plan, which was put in execution. He went seemingly to Maidstone for a few days, but returning on the night of the day he departed, he found the happy pair locked in each other's arms: He did not however, challenge the adulterer to single combat, as is some times the custom, but he caused him and the adulteress to be handcuffed and fettered by the legs in bed together, and yoked by the neck down to the bedstead. In this situation, having decently covered them he sent for their intimate friends and acquaintance and ushered them into the room, pointing out the modern Mars and Venus with great philosophic composure, and asking each if "this was not a pretty sight." This kind of bed-room visiting was continued for four days, during which time he allowed the lovers nothing but bread and water.

Extract of a letter from Grenoble, June 7.

"The occurrences of yesterday were truly alarming. The Duke de Tonnere was in danger of losing his life; the people assaulted his hotel, and having forced their way through the guard, got into it, and fired through the windows; they then endeavoured to find the Duke, saying, his skull should make a mitre for the Prime Minister; they broke all the doors, windows, and tables of his cabinet of natural history, &c. The whole was a frightful spectacle, and many were wounded; both citizens and soldiers. The adjutant of the royal regiment of marines had the imprudence to order them to fire on the people, and the carnage would have been dreadful, but for the coolness and pressing intreaties of the First President, and the timely and wise proceedings of the Comte de la Tour du Pin Bailler, who at length got an order for the troops to retire, and tranquility was restored; but the people continue to guard the Magistrates' carriages to hinder their departure.

There is still a great fermentation, and those people who cannot forgive the soldiers for firing on them, and killing and wounding some of them, endeavour to excite a discontent amongst the mountaineers.—Much depends on the answer which a courier, dispatched to Versailles by Mr. de Tonnere, will procure."

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 15.

"A few days since an occurrence took place in this city, shocking to human nature, though it happily had not its full effect. A young man of quality being violently enamoured of a girl of inferior rank, determined to marry her. The marquis of —— took measures to prevent so disadvantageous an alliance, which so irritated the son, that he took the horrid resolution of depriving the author of his existence of life, and for that purpose bribed a servant to put some poison into a bottle of the wine which the marquis was accustomed to drink. Upon taking a glass of the wine, the marquis, and a friend who was at dinner with him, observed, that it had a very particular taste; and a physician being sent for, he found it to be impregnated with poison. Medicines for counteracting the poison were administered with success; but the precipitate flight of the youth, convinced the unhappy father of a truth more painful than the effects of the poison."

D U B L I N, May 17.

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The property lost by the circumstance in the metropolis, is not easy to calculate, nor would it be proper to make public the names of the sufferers.—but from the number injured, it is fair to suppose, that in the aggregate the different losses amount to a sum very considerable.

American Occurrences.

BERMUDA, August 9.

We learn from New-Providence, that the naval officer at that place had fitted out an armed vessel for the purpose of seizing all Bermuda vessels which might be found cruising among any of the Caicos Keys and having dispatched her to the windward, she met with a sloop belonging to captain John Albony and others, which she took down to Providence; on her arrival there the collector seized her, deeming the naval officer's commissioning her illegal, and got her condemned to him at their court of admiralty. The naval officer has appealed home for the price, while the real owners of the sloop are either obliged to put up with the loss of their property, or send as much cash home for appealing as the vessel is worth; and if recovered at home, the property is confiscated by those sharks before possession can be again had.

It is said the courts of law are entirely shut up in New-Providence, and that the chief justice was gone for England to make complaints against the inhabitants for insults offered him.

CHARLESTON, (S. C) August 16.

A cause of much consequence was decided in the present sitting of the common pleas. Cart versus Lion. This was an action brought by the indorsee in behalf of the indorser of a bond, to recover the amount of the bond, on the ground, that it was an implied warranty in default of obligor. The indorsement was in these words "Please pay the contents to I. Cart, I have received value from him, I. Lion." The counsel for the defendant urged two points of defence. 1st. That the plaintiff took the bond as an absolute payment. 2d. That even if he did not, he was not liable on the indorsement, a bond not being negotible. The indorsment was only a mere power to receive, and no implied warranty, but if it were, that the plaintiff should first have sued the obligor, obtained a judgement, and he must be proved insolvent before the indorser is liable.

The defendat's counsel having established his first ground, the court were clearly of opinion on that point, and agreed "Curiam totum"—the indorser of a bond is ultimately liable, but the indorsee must first sue the original obligor, and he must prove insolvent before the indorser is liable.

August 21. The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, commanding that all hostilities on the part of this state do cease against the Creek Indians and forbidding all persons to interrupt or otherwise injure them on their way to, attending on, and returning from the treaty to be holden with them in September next, &c

In an action of Trover tried yesterday in the court of Common Pleas, the judges determined that a parole gift of a personal chattel, was equally valid, as if a bill of sale or other written assignment had been executed.

The docket of the present court of Common Pleas is larger than any remembered by the oldest practitioner at the bar.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

This is the age of extraordinary wagers. A gentleman of Ireland has made bets with various persons, to the amount of his estate and personal fortune, that he will from a stated time, set out for Jerusalem, remain there a convenient time, and return again to that kingdom; the whole to be performed in fourteen months. If he is successful he doubles his fortune, as by agreement he receives double value for all that he has staken. In favor of those who have taken him up, there are risks of seas, accidents by land, sickness to detain him beyond his time, or perhaps death to put an end to the business. It is certainly a very extraordinary undertaking.

A short time since, Mr. Henry, a worthy theatric character, manumitted three slaves before his honor the mayor, alderman Gilbert and Wyllys, agreeable to the act of assembly of the 22d of February, 1788. An example worthy of imitation, and which we hope for the honor of human nature, will be daily followed until this happy country shall boast not partial but universal freedom.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

A correspondent sends us the following Receipt lately transmitted to him from Georgia, with a request that it may be made public, together with information from persons of credit in that state, that above 300 children, white and black, had been cured by its application; and also, that only 3 were lost by that disorder in the neighbourhood where it prevailed.

For the Whooping COUGH.

Give the child every other day (or third day at farthest) a pake of the juce of wild hippo, if to be got, if not, sweet hippo; the quantity according to the age of the child enough to to work it to and no more, in the morning. Take wild pink, powdered fine, one third, and two-thirds of the flour of sulphur put them into a gallipot, add as much honey as will make it of a convenient thickness, and stir well together. To a child of two or three years old give a large tea-spoonfull three times a day, and more or less according to the age of the child.

N. B. Be careful in gathering the pink, to pull off all the dark kith coloured robes.

This method carefully observed, commonly cures in two or three weeks. You may use roll brimstone beat fine instead flour sulphur.

We learn that there are now fewer taverns by sixty in the city of Philadelphia than there were last year. The state of Pennsylvania will be truly happy, only when all her distilleries are converted into breweries, and when three fourths of her taverns are turned into shops of American manufactures.

From a careful calculation lately made, it appears, that malt liquors, and even several of the imported wines, are much cheaper than spirits. In a pint of beer, or half a pint of Malaga or Teneriffe wines, there is more strength than in a quart of rum. The beer and wine abound in nourishment, whereas the rum has no more nourishment it, than a pound of air.

There were formerly, we are told, twelve breweries in Boston, and only two distillaries, there are now thirty-two distilleries, and not one brewery in that town. For shame, for shame, fie! fie! Boston! From the age of this town (being our elder sister) we had a right to expect she would set her younger sister a better example.

Pittsburgh, September 20.

A letter from a gentleman at Muskingum, to his friend in this town, dated September 11, says, "An express has just arrived here from the Falls of Ohio, with an account, that Lieut. Peters, with a party of 30 men, going down the river, had been attacked by the Indians, and unfortunately had 8 men killed and 10 wounded."

A Committee having been chosen at a meeting held in Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on the 5th day of August, and authorized to correspond with other counties of this state, respecting the propriety of joining with other states in endeavouring to procure amendments to the constitution for the general government of the United States; and the respective citizens present at the said meeting, having unanimously voted that amendments were necessary, and the committee having received letters on the subject, think it their duty to express their own sentiments, and what they believe to be the prevailing sentiments of the people of the county of Westmoreland on this important subject.

They profess to possess sentiments compleatly federal, and do believe that no other than a federal republican form of government can secure political liberty in an empire so extensive as the United States.—They are also fully convinced of the necessity of vesting more extensive powers in Congress, than it could exercise under the confederation, consequently they heartily approve of vesting the general government with every power and resource which is of a general nature, and which is generally relating to all the states; such as imposts or duties arising from importation, regulation of commerce, treaties of all sorts, armies, navies, coin, post-offices, &c &c. but they regret that the general government goes much further than these federal principles will admit, and vests Congress with such extensive local powers, in addition to the necessary general powers, as must eventually destroy the state governments, and absorb the whole sovereignty; consequently prove to be one entire consolidated government, which in our extensive situation must be a despotic one. They therefore wish that it may be expressly stipulated, that Congress shall not assume or exercise any further or other powers than what is expressly defined and clearly vested therein by the express words of the constitution. Secondly, they consider the representation to be disproportioned to the powers which the government is vested, not only because the representatives are too few in number to have that knowledge of and common interest with the people at large, which is essential to political safety, but also because the smallness of the number, together with the great [illegible] of the powers and privileges which the new Congress will possess, will subject the members to the great temptation to corruption and undue influence; they therefore the representatives to be encreased to one to thirty thousand at least, and regularly apportioned to certain districts to be described by the legislatures; and also that Congress may not be vested with

the unnecessary and dangerous powers of lessening their own numbers, and consequently exercising the supreme power, by as few hands as ambition or corruption may see fit. Thirdly, They further consider the power of regulating elections as vested by the new general government, to be unsafely lodged; they apprehend these powers, especially to the place and manner, to be only competent for the state governments, where the most equal and most responsible representation, in the very nature of things will always be found, and where there can be no interest in abusing the powers to dangerous purposes. They conceive this power is not necessary to the general government for any good purpose, but seems rather calculated to secure and promote a corrupt and dangerous influence in the hands of Congress over the election of its own members, highly dangerous to the essential rights of a free people; therefore, they earnestly with a revision of this part of the general government. Fourthly, They also observe, that the extensive and unlimited powers of internal taxation, added to the resources of the general government, must be in their operation entirely subversive of the state governments, and that this vested without any constitutional check or controul, are sufficient means of absolute power in the most extensive sense, if those who occupy the government think proper to make use of them for that purpose, and we ought not to trust more than is necessary to future men and future measures; but more particularly they wish that Congress may not be vested with the power of levying internal direct taxes upon the citizens of any state, unless when such states prove obstinately delinquent; nor even then to have the power of levying poll taxes as they are in their nature unequal and always oppressive, as they go to tax not only the poor individuals, but the poor and remote counties equal with the more wealthy and more valuable situations. They wish to have the powers of levying excise defined, so that it may be known what the particulars are the citizens eat, drink or wear, which shall be subject to excise.—— Fifthly, They apprehend that the unlimited power of keeping standing armies in time of peace, especially as combined with the power over every source of revenue is inconsistent with the principles of a federal republican government, & the freedom of the citizens; they therefore earnestly recommend, that if keeping standing armies in time of peace should be thought necessary, the power should be put under such checks, as to secure the liberty of the community at large, and the personal safety of individuals; and this they conceive may be accomplished by rendering a majority of three-fourths of the senate and house of representatives agreeing to the necessity and propriety of raising a standing army in time of peace necessary, and by keeping the military in due subordination to the civil law. Sixthly, They conceive that by so imperfect a bill or declaration of rights as the new plan of general government contains, whereby the trial by jury in criminal cases, the habeas corpus act, &c. only is secured; trial by jury in civil cases, and every other essential right of freemen is impliedly given up to the arbitrary will of future men. They therefore wish that such a declaration of rights may be added to the general frame of government as may secure to posterity those privileges which are essential to the proper limiting the extent of foreign power, and securing those rights which are essential to freemen; and that Congress may not have power to pass any laws which in their effects may infringe on or tend to subvert the constitution of any particular state, except in such cases as are mentioned in the first clause to be of a general nature, and properly belonging to Congress. Seventhly, They further observe, that the undue mixture of legislative and executive powers in the senate is highly corrupting in its nature, and dangerous to liberty in its influence; and that the power of putting the militia under the terrors of martial law in time of peace, or of marching them, perhaps, to destroy the freedom of an oppressed sister state, without any check or controul from the state governments, stand also in absolute need of revision and amendment.

The foregoing particulars the committee have tho't proper to point out as amongst the most obvious exceptionable powers vested by the new system of general government in the future Congress: at the same time they believe that the people of the county of Westmoreland are willing to concur with such further, or other amendments, as shall render the proposed plan a government of freedom, confidence and energy.

WILLIAM JACK, Chairman.

OBSERVATIONS by a Member of the Convention at Harrisburgh.

Countrymen,

THIS convention had not a Franklin, or a Washington at the head of it, but it had a Pettit and a Ryan. It may be observed, that in the amendments proposed we have said nothing about *a bill of rights, the liberty of the press, or the trial by jury.* It was found upon examination there was nothing in the constitution which interfered with any of these. The people might try their causes, advertise their stray colts, and wear their breeches just as they used to do. It may be thought wrong to have made such a noise about these things, when there was no ground for it; more especially to have *run away from a house of assembly*, to have *signed protests*, setting forth the want of these particulars, to have *voted against the constitution*, and published a *dissent in writing*: by these means setting the whole country in a flame, & representing those as traitors who did not raise the same clamour But the people do not consider that they might not have been all villains and rascals who did this, but some of them actually well meaning ignorant men, who believed, at least a great deal of what they said.

It is true the amendments now proposed, are a great part of them unnecessary, containg little more than what is in the constitution already, but it was expedient to do something to satisfy the people; just as a physician who has led a man to believe that he is sick, and to make him think that he is well again, gives him a little warm water, with the powder of a dried loaf in it perhaps; that if it does no good, it can do him no harm.

There is one thing a little different, viz. the power of "recalling the senators." This is right; and is like a man tying a string to his monkey, or his racoon, that he is afraid will run away; so that when it climbs up the tree a certain distance, he can at his pleasure bring it back again. It will be perfectly expedient in this state, where there are two parties, for the senators will be changed, as these alternately prevail; so that like buckets in a well the one goes down, while the other comes up; and the senate from being the most stable and dangerous body, will become the most fluctuating and absurd. In this case there will be nothing to dread from them and the immediate representatives of the people may do just what they please. Perhaps after all it might have been as well to have proposed lessening the period, for which they are chosen, but make the appointment irrevocable for the time.

It is said the Congress shall not have the power of "altering the places, times and manner of chusing senators." They have not the power as the case now is. The clause in the constitution respects only the choice of representatives in the second house; but this was put into the amendments, either seeming to imply that it was otherwise before, or was a mere blunder and oversight in some of us that drew up the writing.

Take notice that there is to be no *poll tax*, so that the new-comers, the shop-keepers, jobbers, way-faring-men, and bachelors, that *have no land*, are to go free; and the *farmers*, because they are able, pay the whole.

There is to be no standing army, because it is better that people should go out and be shot themselves, than pay others for doing it. The militia are to serve only two months at a time, because there can be no war that can last longer. And if the time should expire just a day before the battle ought to be, it is only to put it off until the recruit comes, and leave the *baggage and artillery standing there as a scare crow to the enemy.*

There are to be no subordinate courts established, as for instance at Pittsburgh, or in Kentucky, or elsewhere, but must all go to one *supreme court*, at the federal town I suppose, which will help to encrease the domillitium of the empire.

As to the proceeding of the convention, you will hear of them in due time. I will mention only some particulars, viz It was insisted much amongst us, to put in a clause, that all doctors should tell diseases by the water; but it was thought this would be construed into a slur upon the Germans and the Scotch Irish, and so left out. It was Whitehill that proposed this. Findly did not come to the convention as he had thrown out such rapsodies before in speaking and writing, that he was ashamed to appear and support them at this place.

We made a ticket at this meeting for the new Congress. Blair M'Clenachan is one. He may be no conjurer, as the saying is, but he is a good man. Doctor Gardner is also in the ticket; he is a relation by marriage, to the Simpsons in Chester county, and I think will do very well. There is one Simon Drufback pitched upon, I imagine being of the same name with one *Simon a tanner*, who made good leather in the scriptures, a great while ago. It was right that Findly should be put in nomination, because he can "Address the chair," and cry, "Myther Specker." and avoid being "parsenal," and will do great credit to the western country, amongst the orators in the new Congress. I think it would not be amiss to have him sent ambassador to the Barbary states, or some part of the world, where his dialect would be understood as an original language.

"I am just thinking [illegible] when they first go to the [illegible] should be glad to get a law pa[illegible] ker," to have all Fridays turned [illegible] all Saturdays into Sundays, for I h[illegible] several years, that all Saturdays are [illegible] when we might as well be going to ferm[illegible] where else, but can get no work done.

But we must let these things rest, and in the mean time rejoice, that this convention have, with such unanimity, agreed upon what was of no consequence nor ever will be. However, that is as it takes, and so wishing you all health and happiness, and meaning no ill to any man, I am the public's humble servant.

BON MOT

A Ta musical country meeting, a vocal performer [who was rather shabbily dressed about his *under garments*] being complimented on the power of his voice, vainly threw up his head and replied, "O Lord, sir, I can *make any thing of it.*" Can you indeed, said a wit in the company - why then I would advise you to *make yourself a pair of breeches of it.*

Just Opening and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his Store at ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the MONONGAHELA.

A FRESH assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash, or the following produce, viz. Wheat, rye, oats, flour, beef, pork, tow, tar, whiskey, and ginsang. The Ginsang must be well dried and clean, for which he will give the heighth of the market till the 20th of October next.

At said place may also be had, KENTUCKY BOATS of different dimension, and KEEL BOATS at a short notice, of any size or construction, well built, and at as low a price as any on these waters. PLANK also may be had at his Saw Mill on the spot.

STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premises, late Lieut. col. in the continental service.

Sept. 15, 1788.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the house of the subscriber, living on the head waters of the north fork of Robinson's run, on Saturday afternoon last, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name I. Loveland, London: No. 1139. If the person who took said watch, and will return it to the subscriber, he shall receive the above reward and no questions shall be asked.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK.

Washington county, Sept. 17, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife Juliana, hath absented herself from my bed and board, without any just cause, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JACOB LYDICK.

Sept. 12, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain Martin Hanly, hath sundry bonds of me, signed in the year 1788, for which he promised to make me a legal title to three hundred acres of land near Braddock's fort on the Big Crossings, but said Hanly not being able to make me a good title, the bonds were annulled and made void by a decree in chancery, in Ohio county court at August term, 1784, since which time the said Hanly has obtained the bonds by some means or other. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until I receive a good title for the land.

JACOB CROW.

August 5, 1788.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Croſs-Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large ſtable in Dock-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all that chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 30s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/8 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſonable as poſſible.

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST on Sunday the 10th inſt. a Silk WATCH STRING, of a light cloth colour, mounted with ſteel ornaments, a cornelian ſeal ſet in gold, and a watch key; it has alſo the ſwivel to it belonging to a ſilver watch. It was loſt betwixt Colonel Hays's and Elizabeth Town. The perſon who loſt it croſſed Youghiogany river at Budd's ferry. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall receive the above reward. Auguſt 22, 1788.

THE Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, on the firſt Tueſday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26th, 1788.

Medicinal Springs,

In Waſhington County, ten miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from the town of Waſhington.

THE vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to thoſe ſprings, not only for the benefit of attaining that deſirable object health, but from motives of curioſity, and to aſcertain the truth of ſeveral extraordinary cures that the waters have performed, having rendered it neceſſary that ſome kind of entertainment ſhould be procured on the ſpot.

The ſubſcribers, at the inſtance of ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, have undertaken to keep up a conſtant ſupply of all kinds of refreſhment that the country will admit of, for the benefit of travellers, with a good aſſortment of wine, punch, beer, cyder, with feed for horſes, &c. Thoſe gentlemen who favor them with their cuſtom, may depend that good decorum and order will be kept up, and every attention poſſible paid to their commands. The place of entertainment was opened on Thurſday laſt, the 28th inſtant, by

ANDREW WATSON,
W. H. BEAUMONT.

Auguſt 29, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Simon Fiſhbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and ſells on commiſſion, bills of exchange on Europe and the Weſt-Indies, bank ſtocks, ſtocks of the United States of America; ſuch as the different denominations of public ſecurities (called final ſettlement certificates) and the different emiſſions of paper money, emitted ſince July 1776, or ſuch as bears any diſcount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on depoſits ſufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on depoſit of any kind of final ſettlement certificates, or public ſecurities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchaſe and ſale, barter and exchanging real eſtates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, ſo as to accommodate buyers and ſellers. In ſome caſes gives a very conſiderable credit on the ſale of real eſtates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of inſtruments of writing.

Procures freight for veſſels on a ſhort notice, and hires veſſels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact ſums of ſhilling ſtate money of the year 1781, or the emiſſion of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennſylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as alſo certificates for the payment of lots in the reſerved tracts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the moſt moderate terms of any, the different ſpecies of paper money and certificates exchanged for a ſmall diſcount ſo as to accommodate ſtrangers and others; Pennſylvania, New-York, and Maryland intereſt dollar money bought.

Country people living at a diſtance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the higheſt prices, and conducted to the ſafe purchaſers and true dealers for the ready diſpoſal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or caſh, on a reaſonable commiſſion.

The ſubſcriber, by a punctual attention to the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſt of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of thoſe who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods ſtored, free of all charges, if ſold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth-ſtreet,
five doors above Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament bequeathed the ſame to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the ſaid John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, eſq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the ſtates of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

CASH

Given for good

GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet,

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, on the Monongahela, two years laſt April, a ſmall black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder with a ſtirrup iron, as ſuppoſed, and is about 7 or 8 years old. She was adverti ſed at the Mills in my neighbourhood, ſoon after ſhe came to my plantation, and could not be drove away. Came alſo laſt ſpring, a dark brown 2 year old FILLY, has a large ſtar in her forehead, and white hairs down her face, ſhe has been dogged & drove off ſeveral times, but ſtill returns. The owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY HETH.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſition taken according according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government, whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſons who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, Juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

Waſhington, Auguſt 28, 1788.

WHEREAS ſome malicious deſigning perſons have of late taken pains to propagate a report abroad, that the ſubſcriber is inſolvent. Therefore in order to make a true experiment of the ſame, he requeſt all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him to come and make ſettlement, and receive their due according to contract; likewiſe thoſe are in arrears with him, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances ſhortly, by which means he flatters himſelf the public will be able more obviouſly to judge of his ſolventneſs.

ALEXANDER BEE[illegible].

N. B. He continues to carry on the buſine[illegible] SADLER and CAP-MAKER, at his ſhop in [illegible]ington, where he will take in exchange for [illegible], caſh, country linen, and cattle on foot.